



PART III—Section I

NOTIFICATIONS BY GOVERNMENT

CHEF SECRETARIAT

Dated 3rd June 1948.

No. 8974—C. B. 129-47-2. The following Gazetted Officers are declared to have passed the Kannada Proficiency Examination for Gazetted Officers held on 3rd May 1948:—

1. Sri K. N. Rama Murthy, Probationer, Income-Tax Department.
2. Sri H. G. Vijayaraghava Reddy, Probationary Assistant Commissioner.

1533

V. VEDAVYASACHARYA, *Chief Secy.*

REVENUE SECRETARIAT

Dated 3rd June 1948.

No. R. 11006—L. S. 76-47-3. It is hereby notified for the information of the public that Ajjanahalli and Nagegowdanahally, Shanbhogi circles of Mayasandra Hobli in Turuvekere Taluk, Tumkur District, are amalgamated into one circle, viz., Ajjanahalli circle in the interest of administrative convenience.

1546

Notification, Dated, 7th June 1948.

No. R. 11097—L.S. 97-47-4.—It is notified for general information that, under section 1 (2) of the Record of Rights Act No. X of 1927, Government are pleased to direct that the provisions of the said Act shall be extended to Jodi Mattabaru Village, Devanahalli Taluk, Bangalore District.

2. The Record is intended to check litigation in regard to land and to facilitate its disposal by the Courts, to reduce unnecessary expenditure by the raiyats in executing and registering documents and to protect them against fraud and fabrication of false claims. It will also be of assistance to Government as well as the raiyats in the distribution of assessment among the various hissadars, the grant of Takavi and Land Improvement Loans and the grant of suspension or remission of land revenue.

3. To facilitate the accurate preparation of the Record of Rights, the Preliminary Record will first be prepared by the Shanbhogs to the best of their information in the prescribed form and every case will be duly investigated by a Special Revenue Inspector. There will be a check of the Preliminary Record by the Amildar or other officer specially authorised by the Superintendent of Land Records, Survey and Settlement or by the Deputy Commissioner, in this behalf. Occupants and persons interested in the land are required to furnish every information that may be within their knowledge to the Investigating Officers in order to ensure accuracy in the preparation of this Record which will form the basis of the future Record of Rights.

4. All persons interested in the land are required to render every reasonable assistance to officers of the Department of Land Records when they come to a village to measure the hissas and to conduct enquiries in cases of disputed boundary lines between hissas in the field, after giving the prescribed notice.

5. The attention of the public is invited to the provisions of Section 7 of the Record of Rights Act requiring them on requisition by a Revenue Officer, engaged in compiling or revising the Record of Rights to furnish or produce information and documents needed for the correct compilation or revision thereof within one month from the date of such requisition. Failure to comply with this requisition and secure registration of their rights will render occupants and holders of interests in land liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 5 (recoverable as an arrear of land revenue) besides depriving them of the several advantages enumerated above. The officer to whom any information is furnished or before whom any document is produced in accordance with the requisition will give a written acknowledgment therefor in the Form prescribed to the person furnishing or producing the same and shall endorse on any such document, before returning it to him, a note under his signature stating the fact of its production and the date thereof.

DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT

IMPORT TRADE CONTROL POLICY.

Notification, dated 25th May 1948.

No. D. 6045—I. & C. 198-47-8. I am directed to for information and guidance, a copy of letter of Government of India, in the Ministry of Commerce Provincial Governments and Chief Commissioners, No. I. T. C.—47, dated February 12, 1948, with enclosure.

1299

C. E. NORONHA, D.

No. 1 (13) I. T. C.—47.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Ministry of Commerce.

New Delhi, the January—12th February 1948.

From

G. R. Kamat, Esqr.,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India

To

All Provincial Governments and Chief Commissioners (including C. C. of A. and N. Islands).

Subject:—IMPORT TRADE CONTROL POLICY

Sir,
I am directed to invite your attention to the undermentioned papers (copy enclosed) relating to the Government of India's present Import Trade Control Policy:—

(i) Press Note issued by the Ministry of Commerce the 16th May 1947; and

(ii) Public Notice issued by the Chief Controller of Imports, New Delhi, on the 3rd July 1947.

You will observe from these announcements that control over imports has been necessitated with a view to ensuring that the limited exchange resources of the country are used to the best possible advantage of the Government. The Government have therefore found it necessary to take possible steps to restrict imports to what can be paid for by current exchange resources, including such portfolio investments as may be made available for currency. The new import policy makes a distinction between goods which will be licensed freely and those which will be licensed at all. Goods which do not fall in either category will be licensed subject to certain ceilings.

2. I am to say in this connection that the extent of exchange resources that has arisen for the conservation of foreign exchange has not been overlooked in certain cases by the Provincial Governments or Municipalities or State Governments. Following types of cases have been noticed while examining applications for import licenses:—

(i) Importers have been submitting applications for the importation of goods included in the restricted list, stating that contraband goods have been received by them for the supply of these goods to Provincial Government, Municipality and States and cases to Ministries of the Government of India.

(ii) Secondly, instances have been noticed where importers having secured supply contracts from a Provincial Government or Municipality or Government sponsorship, approach the Chief Controller of Imports, New Delhi, for a license after making all arrangements with the foreign supplier for the importation of goods and in some cases after the goods have been landed at an Indian port. Importers contend that they have entered into firm contracts with the supplier in the belief that, as the goods were

) A third type is the acceptance of tenders by the Officers of the Provincial or State Governments or authorities on the ground that they are the lowest tenders where such acceptance implies utilisation of the country's resources when articles of indigenous manufacture are readily available though this might have involved the use of another tender at a slightly enhanced rate.

As regards (i) above, it may be stated that no difficulty is to be experienced in the grant of licenses for goods which are licensed freely; but in respect of the goods included under other two categories, *viz.*, restricted and prohibited, grant of licenses to parties holding contracts from Provincial Governments or other purchase authorities might thwart Government's import control policy besides embarrassing Government, leading as it will be to a complaint from regular and other established firms who have been denied licenses in respect of similar goods.

This argument applies equally to cases of the nature mentioned in paragraph 2 (ii) above. As regards para 2 (iii), although the particular institution of Provincial or State Government may economise on the use of the contracts lead to avoidable disbursements of Government's limited exchange resources at a time when its position is a matter of considerable importance to the planning of the State and its future economic development. In view of the importance attached to this matter, I suggest that the following fundamental principles may be observed in placing contracts in future for meeting national needs:—

that no commitments should be entered into for the purchase of goods which have to be obtained by specific imports, unless in accordance with licensing instructions issued and published from time to time by this Ministry such goods are to be freely licensed for imports;

in cases other than those referred to in (i) above, the grant of a license for any order placed by any Purchasing Officer of Provincial or State Government should not be assumed;

the ordinary purchase rule of accepting a lowest tender should be relaxed in cases where it is not possible to get the goods from internal stocks or from indigenous sources. In other cases the acceptance of a slightly higher tender where specific importation is involved should be seriously considered.

I am to invite your attention to the latest Public Notice issued by the Chief Controller of Imports, New Delhi, 12th December 1947 (copy enclosed) relating to the policy for the January-June 1948 shipping period. The Gazette Extraordinary of the 12th December 1947 has already been forwarded to you.

It may be added that the Import Control Regulations apply to those imports that are made through commercial channels in India. Where purchases are made by the India Department in the United Kingdom and by the India Mission in the U. S. A. on orders placed on them by the Ministry of Industry and Supply of the Government of India, import licenses are required, irrespective of whether purchases are made to meet the requirements of Central, Provincial or States Governments.

I have the honour to be
Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

G. R. Kamat,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 1 (13) I. T. C.—47.

With a copy of enclosure, forwarded to:—

Ministries of the Government of India including the Secretariat (2 copies to Industries and Supply

the Ministry of States, for intimation to the States. If spare copies required may kindly be indicated.

3 Administrative Intelligence Room.

3 Chief Controller of Imports.

By order, etc.,

B. M. Mehta,

Assistant Secretary to the Government of India

Not to be Broadcast or Published before May 16, 1947.

PRESS NOTE.

GOVERNMENT REVISES IMPORT TRADE CONTROL POLICY.

STEPS TO MAKE BEST USE OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESOURCES AND TO STOP INFLOW OF NON-ESSENTIAL GOODS.

Measures to prevent trade dislocation announced.

The Government of India have reviewed the entire Import Trade Control Policy and the revised policy will come into force from July 1, 1947, the beginning of the next shipping period, although applications to cover that period will be accepted on or after May 25. The review of policy was undertaken with a view to making the best possible use of India's foreign exchange resources and further to restrict imports of certain consumer and other non-essential goods which have arrived in the country in very substantial quantities.

Measures to prevent any dislocation of trade in consequence of the Government's decision and to enable firms, as far as possible to honour commitments already entered into are also announced.

As a result of the Government's review of policy, it has been decided forthwith to cancel Open General Licenses Nos. I and III applicable to imports from Ceylon, Portuguese possessions in India and any country contiguous to the land frontiers of India and to withdraw the existing Open General License No. VII applicable to imports from the United Kingdom and other Empire countries with the exception of Canada, Newfoundland and South Africa. A fresh Open General License No. IX is being issued simultaneously with the supersession of O. G. L. VII.

Notification giving effect to these decisions are being published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary dated May 16, 1947.

No Impediment to flow of Trade.

In order to avoid any dislocation of trade, it has been decided that all goods covered at present by O. G. L. Nos. I and III and those which are not included in the new O. G. L. No. IX to be issued in supersession of the existing O. G. L. VII should be allowed to be imported without any license if shipped on or before June 30, 1947.

Similarly goods covered by O. G. L. No. VIII, which permitted the import of certain articles from any country without license and which was cancelled on March 14, 1947, will be allowed to be imported with no license provided shipment is made on or before June 30, 1947.

As it is possible that some firms have already placed orders for goods covered by O. G. L. Nos. I, III, VII and VIII and as it is necessary that commitments already made should, as far as possible, be honoured, it has been decided to issue licenses as indicated below provided applications are made to the Chief Controller of Imports, Church Road, New Delhi, on or before June 15, 1947.

(a) Where irrecoverable letters of credit have been opened, licenses will be granted for the value of the letters of credit and will be valid for shipment up to the date of the validity of the credit.

(b) Where business is not generally done on the letter of credit system, licenses will be granted on the production of documentary evidence that firm orders were placed and accepted before March 14, 1947, in the case of O. G. L. VIII before May 16, 1947, in the case of O. G. L. Nos. I, III and VII. These licenses will be valid for shipment up to September 30, 1947.

Revalidation of Licenses.

In regard to the revalidation of licenses which are due to expire on June 30, 1947, applications on the prescribed form should be made to the Chief Controller of Imports, New Delhi, on or before June 15. But in the case of items covered by Part I of the Import Trade Control schedule, applications should be addressed to (a) the Steel Import Controller, Calcutta, for iron and steel goods, and (b) the Development Officer (Metals), Directorate-General Industries and Supplies, New Delhi, in respect of non-ferrous items.

Revalidation will be allowed only in the following cases:—

(1) Where irrevocable letters of credit have been opened valid beyond June 30, 1947. Such licenses will be revalidated up to the date of the validity of the letter of credit and for the amounts for which letters of credit have been opened.

(2) In the case of business done on other than letter of credit basis, licenses will be revalidated for shipment on or before September 30, 1947, on production of documentary evidence that firm's orders have been placed and accepted before May 16, 1947.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CONTROLLER OF IMPORTS IMPORT TRADE CONTROL.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

In the Press Note issued on the 16th May, it was announced that the whole Import Trade Control policy has been reviewed with a view to make the best possible use of India's foreign exchange resources and to further restrict the import of certain types of consumer and other unessential goods which have arrived in the country in very substantial quantities. As a result of this review, it has been decided that no licenses should be granted for certain articles. In order to dissuade importers from making applications for articles for which no licenses would be granted, a list of the items covered is given in Appendix I to this Notice.

2. Licenses for machinery and certain essential raw materials will be granted freely a list of such items is given in Appendix II to this Notice.

3. Licenses for other items will be granted either on quota basis or on merits. For the purpose of calculation of quotas the year 1945-46 has been taken as the basic year except in the case of certain specified items for which different basic years have been adopted.

4. Applications for licenses for the July-December, 1947, shipping period may be made so as to reach the proper licensing authority on or before the 25th July, 1947. Applicants should estimate their six monthly requirements of the same item from all sources and make applications accordingly. Separate applications should be made for each different article and for imports from each different country.

5. Applicants are advised that they should furnish the detailed information required in the prescribed form of application including figures of their imports in the period 1st April, 1945 to 31st March, 1946 supported by copies of Customs bills of entry, invoices etc. The precise ultimate object for which the goods are to be imported should also be stated. Importers who have not imported the goods concerned in the basic year but have imported them in any other year should furnish figures of such imports together with necessary supporting evidence.

6. The limiting factor in all cases will be the c.i.f. value and importers are advised so to adjust their orders that the value for which a license has been granted is not exceeded, on any account.

7. The above instructions apply to goods falling under Parts II to V of the Import Trade Control Schedule attached to Commerce Department Notification No. 23—I.T.C.—43, dated the 1st July 1943.

8. As regards items falling under Part I of the Import Trade Control Schedule, applications should be made to the Steel Import Controller of Development Officer (Non-ferrous metals).

9. The procedure for the licensing of capital goods is not affected by these instructions. Capital goods will continue to be licensed as at present.

M. ISMAIL,
For Chief Controller of Imports.

APPENDIX I.

LIST OF ITEMS WHICH WILL NOT BE LICENSED AT ALL.

Serial No. of Part and Schedule annexed to Commerce Department.
Notification No. 23—I.T.C.—43, dated 1st July 1943.

Sl. No. Description.

PART II.

- 9 Iron or Steel Expanded metal.
Perforated Steel Sheets.
Non-Ferrous pipe fittings.
- 10 Copper wire netting up to 24" mesh.
- 12 Aluminium utensils.
- 16 Brass Expanded metal.
Brass Sail eye-lets.
Brass Wire netting and gauge up to 34" mesh.
- 18 Racks for withering of tea leaf.
- 20 Twist Drills and reamers of type manufactured in India.
- 24 Grinding wheels of ordinary type.
- 35 Manual operated Pumps and Parts thereof excluding

Sl. No.

Description.

- 38-A Electric Lighting bulbs, House Service type.
- 43 Electrical copper and other wires and cables insulated not.
(a) Armoured Cable.
(b) Bare Copper Wire.
(c) Bare hard drawn.
- 44 Electric Fans, table and ceiling and Parts.
- 46-A Dry cells for torch batteries.
- 49 Tipping wagons only.

PART IV.

- 1 Animals, living all sorts.
- 2 Bacon and Ham, not canned or bottled.
- 11 Coral, unprepared.
- 12 Cowries.
- 13 Shells.
- 15 Plants, living not otherwise specified.
- 16 Rubber stamps.
- 18 Vegetables, all sorts excluding Potatoes, fresh, salted or preserved, not otherwise specified.
- 22 Currants.
- 23 Coffee not otherwise specified.
- 24 Coffee, Canned or bottled.
- 25 Tea.
- 26 Cardamoms and Pepper.
- 28 Nutmegs.
- 29 The following unground spices, namely:—
Chillies, ginger and mace.
- 31 Vanilla beans.
- 32 Grain, not otherwise specified including broken grain excluding flour.
- 33 Flour, not otherwise specified.
- 34 Sago flour.
- 35 Sago, tapioca and tapioca flour.
- 40 Rubber Seeds.
- 42 Fodder, bran and Pollards.
- 50 Stick or seed lac.
- 51 Opium.
- 52 Cinchona bark.
- 58 Lard, not canned or bottled.
- 61 Vegetable non-essential oils not otherwise specified.
- 63 The following vegetable non-essential oils not otherwise specified.
Groundnut and linseed.
- 64 All sorts of animal oils not otherwise specified.
- 65 Canned or bottled bacon, ham or lard.
- 67 Isinglass, canned or bottled.
- 68 Sugar excluding confectionery.
- 69 Molasses.
- 70 Confectionery.
- 71 Sugar candy.
- 73 Biscuits and Cakes.
- 75 Vegetable Product, jams, jollies and Marmalade.
Pickles, Chutnies, Sauces and Condiments canned or bottled.
- 76 Fruit juices.
- 77 Fruits and Vegetables canned and bottled.
- 79 Vinegar in bottles.
- 80 All sorts of food not otherwise specified.
- 81 All sorts of drink not otherwise specified.
- 82 Ale, Beer, Porter, Cider and other fermented liquors.
- 83 Wines.
- 84 Brandy, Gins and Whisky.
- 85 Spirits excluding essences containing spirit used for manufacture of beverages not otherwise specified in this Schedule.
- 88 Perfumed spirits.
- 89 Bitters and rum.
- 90 Denatured spirit.
- 91 Vinegar in casks.
- 94 Cigars.
- 95 Cigarettes.
- 97 China clay.
- 99 The following building and engineering materials, namely, chalk, lime and clay.
- 100 Cement, not otherwise specified.
- 101 Portland cement, excluding White portland cement.
- 102 Stone prepared as for road metalling.
- 103 Marble and stone not otherwise specified.
- 113 Alkaloids of opium and their derivatives.
- 115 Toilet requisites not otherwise specified.
- 124 Lead pencils.
- 125 Slate pencils.
- 132 Perfumery not otherwise specified.

Description	Sl. No.	Description
Soap toilet.	203	Ribbons.
Soap, household and laundry.	204	Blankets and rugs (other than floor rugs) excluding blankets and rugs made wholly or mainly from artificial silk.
Metal polish, only.	205	Woollen carpets, floor rugs, ruffle cloth, shawl cloth, shawls and lohia.
Candles.	206	Manufactures of wool, not otherwise specified including felt, but excluding those specified in Serial No. 205 of Part IV of the Schedule.
Glue, not otherwise specified excluding belt dressings.	207	Cotton braids of cords, the following, namely, Ghoonsis muktakesis.
Glue, clarified, liquid.	208	Jute manufactures not otherwise specified.
Fire works specially prepared as danger or distress lights for the use of ships.	209	Second-hand or used gunny bags or cloth made of jute.
Fireworks not otherwise specified.	210	Hemp manufactures.
Matches, undipped splints and veneers.	211	Oil cloth and floor cloth.
Hides and skins not otherwise specified.	212	Mats and mattings not otherwise specified.
Skins (other than Fur Skins) tanned or dressed, and unwrought leather.	213	Coir fibre, coir yarn and coir mats and mattings.
The following leather manufactures namely, saddlery, harness, trunks and bags.	214	Socks and stockings made wholly or mainly from silk or artificial silk.
Manufactures of leathers not otherwise specified.	216	Cotton knitted apparel including apparel made of cotton.
Fur skins, dressed.	218	Lace and embroidery.
Firewood.	219	Official uniform as worn on duty by officers of the armed forces of the British Empire and of the United States of America.
Furniture and cabinetware not otherwise specified excluding mouldings.	221	Waterproofed clothing.
Aluminium tea chest linings and tea chests containing Aluminium.	222	Haberdashery, millinery and drapery.
Furniture of wickerwork bamboo.	223	Apparel and hosiery not otherwise specified.
Paper including poster and stereo and all coated papers except art paper; all sorts, not otherwise specified excluding cigarette paper and packing and wrapping paper.	224	Uniforms Accoutrements pertaining thereto, imported by a public servant for his personal use.
Packing and wrapping paper.	225	Insignia and badges of official British and foreign orders.
Trade catalogues and advertising circulars imported by packet, book or parcel post.	227	Second-hand boots and shoes, other than those containing rubber.
Newspapers, old in bags and bales.	228	Boots and shoes, not being second-hand, other than those containing rubber.
Steel pens.	229	Uppers for boots and shoes unless entirely made of leather.
Fountain pens (complete) only.	230	Hats, Caps, Bonnets and Hatters-ware not otherwise specified.
(a) Copying and coloured pencils, fountain pens and pencil sets.	232	Parasols and sunshades.
(b) School slates only.	233	Umbrellas.
Prints, engravings, and pictures (including photographs and picture postcards) on paper or card board.	234	Articles made of stones or marble.
Silk yarn including thrown silk warps and yarn, spun form-silk waste and noils.	236	Tiles other than glass, earthenware or porcelain tiles.
Silk sewing thread.	239	Earthenware, all sorts not otherwise specified.
Twist and yarn of flax or jute.	240	China and porcelain, all sorts not otherwise specified.
Fabrics, not otherwise specified, containing more than 90 per cent silk, including such fabrics embroidered with artificial silk.	242	Tiles of earthenware and porcelain.
Fabrics not otherwise specified containing more than 90 per cent of artificial silk.	243	Domestic earthenware, china and porcelain, the following namely, tea cups, coffee cups, saucers for use with tea cups or coffee cups, teapots, sugar-bowls, jugs having a capacity of over 10 ozs., and plates over 5½ inches in diameter.
Cotton Mosquito and Sandfly netting.	245	Glass tableware excluding glass tumblers.
Fabrics, not otherwise specified containing more than 10 per cent and not more than 90 per cent silk.	246	Glass tumblers.
Fabrics not otherwise specified containing not more than 10 per cent silk but more than 10 per cent and not more than 90 per cent of artificial silk.	248	Glass and glassware not otherwise specified, and lacqueredware.
Fabrics containing gold or silver thread.	252	Glass bangles, glass beads and false pearls.
Textile manufactures, the following articles when made wholly or mainly of any of the fabrics specified in item No. 48(3) (b) of the first Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, Bed Sheets, bed spreads, holster cases, counterpanes, table cloths, tray cloths, bed covers, table covers, duster, glass-clothes, handkerchiefs, napkins, pillow cases, pillow slips, scarves, shirts, shawls, cotton socks, towels, umbrella coverings.	253	Precious stones unset and imported uncut, excluding diamonds in all forms.
Textile manufactures being the articles specified in Serial No. 197 of this part of this Schedule, but being made wholly or mainly of articles specified in items No. 48(3) (c) of first schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934.	254	Pearls, unset.
Textile manufactures, being the article, specified in Serial No. 197 of this part of this schedule but being made wholly or of any of the fabrics specified in item Nos. 48, 48(1), 48(3), 48(4), 48(5), 48(7), 48(9), or 48(10) of the first schedule to the Tariff Act, 1934.	255	Precious stones, unset and imported cut.
Fents of Mosquito and Sandfly netting.	256	Silver plate and silver manufactures, all sorts not otherwise specified.
Fents, being <i>bona fide</i> remnants of piecegoods or other fabrics of materials liable to duty under item No. 48, 48(1), 49(4), or 49(5), of the first schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, not exceeding 2½ yards in length.	257	Silver thread and wire (including so-called gold and thread and wire mainly made of silver) and silver leaf including also imitation gold and silver thread and wire, lametta and metallic spangles and articles of like nature, of whatever metal made.
Fents, being <i>bona fide</i> remnants of silk and artificial silk piecegoods, pure or mixed, not exceeding 4 yards in	258	Gold plate gold leaf and gold manufactures, all sorts not otherwise specified.
	260	Articles other than cutlery and surgical instruments, plated with gold or silver.
	261	Cutlery plated with gold or silver.
	262	Jewellery and Jewells.
	263	Empty drums and barrels returned by steamship companies to oil companies in India.
	264	Enamelled ironware, the following namely, signboards and the following articles of domestic hollow ware, namely, bowls, dishes, plates and thalas, including rice cups, and rice plates.
	265	Chemical or imitation gold known by any name such as, 'New Gold' Star Gold, Orient Gold, etc.
	267	Domestic hardware and stoves made of aluminium.
	268	Domestic hardware and stoves not made of aluminium.

Sl. No.	Description	Sl. No.
270	Garden tools.	
274	Zip Fasteners.	
276	Buckets of tin or galvanised iron.	
277	Safety razor blades.	
278	Cutlery, all sorts not otherwise specified excluding safety razor blades.	
279	Metal furniture and cabinetware.	
284	Domestic refrigerators (complete).	
289	Wireless reception Instruments and Apparatus.	
291	Motor vans and motor lorries imported complete.	
292	Motor cars including taxi cabs.	
294	Motor cycles and Motor Scooters.	
296	Motor omnibuses, chasis of motor omnibuses, motor vans and motor lorries.	
298	Carriages and carts which are not mechanically propelled, not otherwise specified.	
300	Cycles (other than motor cycles) imported entire or the sections.	
306	Instruments, apparatus and appliances imported by a passenger as part of his personal baggage and the actual use by him in the exercise of his profession calling.	
309	Talking machines and parts thereof and records for taking machines.	
310	Musical instruments and parts thereof, all sorts not otherwise specified.	
311	Percussion caps.	
312	Save where otherwise specified, all articles which are arms or parts of arms with the meaning of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (excluding springs used for air guns), all tools used for cleaning or putting together the same machines for making, loading closing or capping cartridges for arms. Other rifles arms and all other ammunitions and military sorts of stores and any articles which the Central Government may by notification in the Official Gazette declare to be ammunition or military stores for the purpose of the Indian Tarriff Act, 1934, excluding percussion caps.	
313	Subject to exemption specified in item No. 80 (3) of the first schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, firearms, including gas and air pistols, not otherwise specified but excluding parts and accessories thereof.	
314	Subject to the exemption specified in item 80(3) of the first schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, (a) Barrels, whether single or double for firearms, including gas and air guns, gas and air rifles, and gas and air pistols, not otherwise specified (b) Main springs and magazines springs for fire arms, including gas guns, gas rifles and gas pistols. (c) gunstocks and breech blocks. (d) revolver cylinders. (e) Actionns (including skeleton and waster) breech bolts and their heads cooking pieces locks for muzzle loading arms. (f) Machines for making, loading or closing cartridges for rifled arms. (g) Machines for capping cartridges for rifled arms.	
315	The following Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores :— (a) Arms forming part of the regular equipment of a commissioned or gazetted officer in His Majesty's Service entitled to wear diplomatic, Military, Naval, Royal Air Force or police uniform. (b) A revolver and an automatic pistol and ammunition for such revolver and pistol up to a maximum of 100 rounds per revolver or pistol, (i) when accompanying a commissioned officer of His Majesty's regular forces, or of the Indian Auxiliary Force or the Indian Territorial Force or a Gazetted Police Officer, or (ii) certified by the Commandant of the corps to which such officer belongs, or, in the case of an officer not attached to any corps, by the Officer Commanding the Station or District in which such officer is serving or, in the case of a Police Officer by an Inspector-General or Commissioner of Police, to be imported by the officer for the purpose of his equipment. (c) Swords for presentation as army or volunteer prizes. (d) Arms, ammunition and military stores imported with the sanction of the Central Government for	

Sl. No.	Description
	the use of any portion of the military forces State in India being a unit notified in pursuance First Schedule to the Indian Extradition Act.
(e)	Morris tubes and patent ammunition imported by Officers Commanding British and Indian Regular or volunteer corps for the instruction of men.
316	Ornamental arms of an obsolete pattern possessing an antiquarian value, masonic and the article fancy dress swords, provided they are virtually less for offensive or defensive purposes, and intended exclusively for domestic, agricultural, industrial purposes.
318	Coral, prepared.
319	Ivory, manufactured, not otherwise specified.
320	Bangles and beads, not otherwise specified.
321	Paint and varnish brushes.
323	Brooms.
324	Brushes all sorts excluding paint and varnish brush toilet brushes and brooms.
325	Toys, games, playing cards, requisites for game sports, bird shot, toy cannons, air guns and pistols for the time being excluded in any British India from the operation of all the provisions and directions contained in the Indian Act, 1878 and bows and arrows, excluding balls, balloons and toys.
326	Buttons, metal.
327	Smokers' requisites, made of aluminium.
328	Smokers' requisites, pipes.
329	Smokers requisites, excluding those made of aluminium tobacco, matches and pipes.
330	Paints, engravings and pictures (including photograph and picture post cards), not otherwise specified.
334	Postage stamps, whether used or unused.
338	Leather, artificial, manufactures of.
339	Synthetic stones.
340	Zip fasteners with celluloid teeth.

PART V.

1	Pulse.
2	Wheat.
3	Wheat flour.
10	Fish oil including whale oil not otherwise specified excluding cod liver oil.
11	Fish oil and whale oil hardened and hydrogenated.
32	Anti Plague Serum.
41	*(Rubber tyres and tubes and other manufactures of rubber not otherwise specified excluding apparatus for boots and shoes). * No license will be granted for tyres and tubes, phylities, hot water bottles, nipples, soles and other rubber goods manufactured in India.
42	Plywood.
46	Rubber bands, erasers and stamps and rubber rollers for cyclostyling.
57	Boots and shoes containing rubber.
58	Building and engineering bricks.
61	Diamonds unset and imported uncut, excluding industrial diamonds.
62	Steels helmets.
63	The following articles of builders hardware, locks and bolts.
77	Air raid sirens.
86	Conveyance not otherwise specified and components and accessories thereof, excluding articles in Part I of this Schedule.
93	Goggles, sun glasses, glareglasses and frames on & 94
95	Rubber balls, balloons and toys.
99	Bort.
104	Diamond industrial including diamond powder.
105	Plywood only.
107	Glas substitutes.
109	Micarta sheets.
114	Pyrotechnic aluminium powder.
121	Window glass channels.
122	The following articles—Plastic—wares, other manufactures, Celluloid Dippers shoe eyelets glasses, Fibre vulcanised suit cases, Snap and flint stones for cigarette lighters.

APPENDIX II.

LIST OF ITEMS WHICH WILL BE LICENSED FREELY.

Item and Serial No. of the Schedule Annexed to C. D. Notification No. 23—TFC/43 of 1st July 1943.

2. Descriptions

PART II.

Dry battery Wax, red and black only.

Raw Manila Hemp Fibre only.

Raw hemp excluding raw manila hemp Fibre.

Raw Sisal Fibre.

Aloe Fibre.

Belt for machinery all sorts, including belt laces and Belt fasteners, exempting hair belting.

Diesel engines of all types, and component part thereof except spare parts for internal combustion engines of road, vehicle type.

Petrol and Kerosine engines of all types (excluding automobile units) and component parts thereof except spare parts of petrol internal combustion engines of road vehicle type.

Vertical Boilers of all types up to 12 N. H. P.

Dry Shell Type boilers.

Pneumatic plants consisting of primemovers and auxiliary equipment including parts thereof and portable electric tools of all kinds and parts thereof.

Industrial Exhaust fans and blowers.

Compressors air or gas portable or stationary, but not being imported as an integral part of any spray painting, a refrigerating or air conditioning equipment or as component part of any engine.

Power driven pumps, and component parts thereof excluding trailer pumps.

Polishing bobs and wheels, scotch breshes and securing brushes which are component parts of polishing machines.

The following articles of machinery not being specified in the Machines, Tool Control Order, 1941, or otherwise specified, in this schedule when required for jute industry, hemp industry, tea industry, iron and steel production works, electric supply undertakings, mines and quarries, road making and haulage:

(1) Primemovers, boiler, locomotive engines and tenders for the same portable engines (including fire engines), and other machinery in which prime-mover is not separable from the operative parts;

(2) Machines and sets of machines to be worked by electric, steam, water, fire or other power not being manual or animal labour, or which before being brought into use require to be fixed with reference to other moving parts.

(3) Apparatus and appliances not to be operated by manual or animal labour, which are designed for use in an industrial system as parts indispensable for its operation and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose;

(4) Control gear (other than electric), self acting or otherwise, and transmission gear (other than electric) designed for use with any machinery above specified, including driving chains, but excluding driving ropes not made of cotton and belting;

(5) Component parts as defined in Import Tariff item No. 72(3) of machinery specified in classes (1), (2), (3) and (4) above excluding those covered by Serial No. 68 of Part V of this Schedule.

(6) Machines or parts of machines to be worked by manual or animal labour, not otherwise specified, and any machines (except such as are designed to be used exclusively in industrial processes) which require for their operation less than one quarter of one-horse power excluding typewriters and sewing machines and parts thereof.

Textile machinery and apparatus by whatever power operated when required for jute and hemp textiles, industries excluding bobbins, pickers, picking bands.

Component parts as defined in Import Tariff Item No. 2(3) of Machinery specified in clause (1) above, excluding those covered by Serial No. 68 of Part V of the Schedule.

Sl. No.

214 Descriptions

37-A The following component parts of machinery when required for the railways:—

Component parts not otherwise specified in this Schedule, of machinery, as defined in item 72 (a) of the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, namely, such parts only as are essential for the working of the machine or apparatus and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose; and excluding articles covered by the Machine Tool Control Order, 1941.

Provided that the articles which do not satisfy this condition shall also be deemed to be component parts of the machines to which they belong if they are essential to its operation and are imported with it in such quantities as may appear to the Collector of customs to be reasonable.

41 Conduit accessories.

PART III.

3 Cotton Ropes and Bandings.

4 The following articles of machinery, not being specified in the Machine Tool Control Order, 1941, or not otherwise specified in this Schedule when required for textile industries other than jute and hemp:—

(1) Prime-movers, boilers, locomotive engines and tenders for the same, portable engines (including fire engines), and other machines in which the prime-mover is not separable from the operative parts.

(2) Machines and sets of machines to be worked by electric, steam, water, fire or other power, not being manual or animal labour, or which before being brought into use is required to be fixed with reference to other moving parts.

(3) Apparatus and appliances, not to be operated by manual or animal labour, which are designed for use in an industrial system as parts indispensable for its operation and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose.

(4) Control gear (other than electric), self acting or otherwise, and transmission gear (other than electric) designed for use with any machinery above specified, including driving chains, but excluding driving ropes not made of cotton and belting.

(5) Component parts, excluding hosiery needles, as defined in item No. 72 (3) of the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934 of Machinery specified in clauses (1), (2), (3) and (4) above, but excluding those covered by Serial No. 68 of Part V of the Schedule.

(6) Machines or parts of machines to be worked by manual or animal labour not otherwise specified and any machines (except such as are, designed to be used exclusively in industrial processes) which require for their operation less than one-quarter of one-horse power excluding type-writers and sewing machines and parts thereof and these articles that are covered by Machines Tool Control Order.

5. (1) The following textile machinery and apparatus by whatever power operated when required for textile industries other than jute and hemp, namely:—

Healds, heald cords and heald knitting needles, reeds and shuttles, warp waft preparation machinery and looms; pins; dobbies; jacquard machines; jacquard; harness linen cards; jacquard cards; punching plates for jacquard cards; warping mills, multiple box sleys; solid border sleys; tape sleys; swivel sleys; taps looms; wool carding machines, wool spinning machines; Hosiery machinery, Coir mat shearing machines; coir fibre willowing machines; heald knitting machines; dobby cards lattices and lags for dobbies; wooden winders; silk looms; silk throwing and reeling machines; cotton yarn reeling machines; sizing machines; doubling machines; silk twisting machines; cone winding machines; pianos cardcutting machines; harness building frames; card lacing frames; drawing and denting hooks; sewing thread balls

- Sl. No. Description.
- making machines; cumblifanishing machinery; hank boiler; cotton carding and spinning machines; mail eyes lingoes comber boards and comber board frames, take up motions, temples, picking sticks, printing machines; and roller skins; excluding bobbins, pickers and picking bands.
- 5 (2) Component parts as defined in Import Tariff item No. 72 (3) of machinery, specified in clause (1) above, excluding those covered by Serial No. 68 of Part V of the Schedule.
- 5A Machine Cloth.
- 6 Knitting Machines (and parts thereof excluding hosiery needles) to be worked by manual labour or which require for their operation less than one-quarter of one-horse power.

PART IV.

- 37 Seeds, all sorts not otherwise specified, excluding vegetable seeds.
- 38 Copra or Coconut Kernel.
- 39 Oilseeds, non-essential, all sorts not otherwise specified, excluding copra or coconut kernel.
- 55 All sorts of animal fats, not otherwise specified excluding stearine.
- 56 Wax, all sorts not otherwise specified, excluding paraffin wax and dry battery wax, red and black.
- 59 Beeswax.
- 60 Tallow.
- 62 Coconut oil.
- 92 Olefines.
- 104 Coal Coke and patent fuel.
- 105 Mineral Oil not included in item No. 27 (4) or item No. 27 (6) of the first schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, which is suitable for use as an illuminant in wick lamps.
- 106 Mineral Oil :—
- (a) which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is ordinarily used for batching of Jute or other fibres.
- (b) which has its flashing point at or above one hundred and fifty degree of Fahrenheit thermometer is not suitable for use as an illuminant in wick lamps and is such as is not ordinarily used except as fuel or for some sanitary or hygienic purposes.
- 126 Pine Oil.
- 130 Essential Oils Synthetic.
- 144 Hides and Skins, raw or salted.
- 169 Standard technical books or books of reference concerning law and legal practice, or for use in connection with medical practice, scientific research or industrial processes.
- 170 Books, printed, including covers for printed books, maps, charts, and plans, proofs, music manuscripts and illustrations specially made for binding in books, but excluding books falling under Serial No. 169 of this Part of this Schedule.
- 172 Silk raw (excluding silk waste and noils and silk Cocoon).
- 173 Silk Waste and Noils.
- 174 Textile Materials, the following—
- Raw flax, jute and all other unmanufactured textile materials, not otherwise specified.
- 178 Hand Knitting Wools.
- 179 Cotton thread other than sewing or darning thread.
- 180 Cotton twist and yarn.
- 181 Cotton sewing thread.
- 182 Cotton darning thread.
- 186 Khaki, air blue, barathe and other woollen fabrics, not otherwise specified, suitable for making uniforms and containing more than 90 per cent of wool, excluding felt and fabrics made of shoddy or waste wool.
- 187 Woollen fabrics, not otherwise specified, containing more than 90 per cent of wool, excluding felt and fabrics made of shoddy or waste wool, and the fabrics specified in Serial No. 186 of this Part of this Schedule.
- 188 Cotton fabrics not otherwise specified, containing more than 90 per cent of cotton :—
- (a) gray piecegoods (excluding bordered grey chadars, dhoties, saris and scarves),

- Sl. No. Description.
- 188 (c) Cotton piecegoods and fabrics not otherwise specified excluding cotton mosquito netting and sa netting.
- 191 Khaki air blue, barathe and other fabrics, not otherwise specified, suitable for making uniforms and containing not more than 10 per cent silk or 10 per cent art silk, but containing more than 10 per cent but not more than 90 per cent wool.
- 192 Fabrics, not otherwise specified containing not more than 10 per cent of silk or 10 per cent artificial silk containing more than 10 per cent but not more than 90 per cent wool excluding fabrics specified in Serial No. 191 of this Part of this schedule.
- 193 Fabrics, not otherwise specified containing not more than 10 per cent silk or 10 per cent artificial silk or 1 cent wool but containing more than 50 per cent not more than 90 per cent cotton.
- 195 The following cotton fabrics, namely, Sateens incl Italians of Sateen Weave, velvet and velveteen embroidered all-overs.
- 200 Fents, being *bona fide* remnants of piecegoods or fabrics of materials liable to duty under item No. of the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, not exceeding 4 yards in length (except for mosquito netting and sandfly netting).
- 202 Fents, being *bona fide* remnants of piecegoods cotton wool not exceeding 4 yards in length.
- 217 Cotton Knitted fabrics.
- 284 Parts of domestic refrigerators only.
- 286 Parts of typewriter excluding ribbons.
- 288 Parts of sewing machines whether domestic industrial.
- 302 X-Ray films.
- 194 Fabrics not otherwise specified containing not more than 10 per cent silk or 10 per cent artificial silk or 50 per cent wool or 50 per cent cotton.

PART V.

FREELY.

- 8 Greases all sorts, not otherwise specified incl Petroleum Jollies and Paraffin Wax.
- 14 Metallic Ores, all sorts except antimony ore, ochre other pigment ores.
- 15 Asphalt.
- 17 All sorts of Mineral Oils not otherwise specified (Kerosene and Motor Spirit).
- 20 Lubricating Oil, that is, oil such as is not ordinarily for any purpose other than lubrications excluding mineral oil which has its flashing point below hundred degrees of the Fahrenheit's thermometer Abel's close test.
- 42 Wood and Timber all sorts not otherwise specified incl plywood and sandalwood.
- 43 Wood Pulp.
- 47 Wood, Raw and Wool tops.
- 49 Woollen yarn not otherwise specified.
49. Woollen yarn for weaving and knitting wool, excluding hand knitting wool.
- 56 Rags and other paper-making materials excluding pulp.
- 65 The following articles of machinery not being specified in the Machine Tool Control Order, 1941, or otherwise specified, in the schedule except when required for textile industries, tea industry, iron and steel production, works, electric supply undertakings, mines, quarries, road making and haulage :
- (1) Prime-movers boilers, locomotive engines and for the same, portable engines (including engines), and other machines in which the mover is not separable from the operative parts
- (2) Machines and sets of machines to be worked electric, steam, water, fire or other power, not manual or animal labour or which before brought into use require to be fixed with reference to other moving parts ;
- (3) Apparatus and appliances, not to be operated manual or animal labour, which are designed for use in an industrial system as parts indispensable for its operation and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which is not essential for their use for any other purpose
- (4) Control gear (other than electric), self-acting otherwise and transmission gear (other than electric) designed for use with any of the

10. *Description*
 excluding driving ropes not made of cotton and belting;
 (5) Component parts, as defined in item No. 72(3) of the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, of machinery specified in clauses (1), (2), (3) and (4) above, but excluding those which are covered by Serial No. 68 of this part of the Schedule.
 (6) Machines or parts of machines to be worked by manual or animal labour, not otherwise specified, and any machines (except such as are designed to be used exclusively in industrial processes) which require for their operation less than one quarter of one-brake horsepower excluding typewriters and sewing machines and parts thereof.

Automatic Blackout Control Switches.

- 1) Printing and Lithographic material, namely, presses, lithographic plates, composing sticks, chasses, imposing tables, lithographic stones, stereo blocks, wood blocks, half-tone blocks, electrotypes blocks, process blocks, roller moulds, roller frames and stocks, roller composition, lithographic map rollers, standing screw and hot presses, perforating machines, gold blocking presses, galley presses, proof presses, arming presses, copper plate printing presses, rolling presses, ruling machines, ruling pen-making machines, lead cutters, rule cutters, slug cutters, type casting machines, type setting and casting machines, paper in rolls with side perforations to be used after further perforation for typecasting, rule bending machines, rule mitreing machines, bronzing machines, stereotyping apparatus, paper folding machines, paging machines but excluding ink and paper and sets of mats when imported as advertising material in connection with exposed films.

- 2) Component parts as defined in Import Tariff Item No. 72(3) of machinery specified in clause (1) above, excluding those covered by Serial No. 68 of Part V of the Schedule.

Rubber Blankets for printing presses, rubber hoses and hosepipes and rubber washers for boilers.

Knitting machine needles.

Passenger lifts and component parts and accessories thereof.

Stirrup pumps and trailer pumps.

Machinery and component parts thereof, meaning machines or parts of machines to be worked by manual or animal labour, and any machines (excluding such as are designed to be used exclusively in industrial processes) which require for their operation less than one-quarter of one-brake horsepower not otherwise specified in this schedule, and excluding articles covered by the Machine Tool Control Order, 1941.

The following Agricultural implements, namely winnowers, threshers, mowing and reaping machines, binding machines, elevators, seed and corn crushers, chaff cutters, root-cutters, onsilage-cutters, horse and bullock gear, ploughs, cultivators scarifiers, harrows, clod crushers, seed drills, hay tedders, hay presses, potato diggers, latex spouts, spraying machines, powder-blowers, white-ant exterminating machines, beet pullers, broad cast seeders, corn pickers, corn shellers, culti-packers, drag scrapers, stalk cutters, huskers and shredders, potato planters, lime sowers, manure spreaders, listers, soil gravers and rakes, component parts of these implements, machines, provided that they can be readily fitted into their proper places in the implements, machines for which they are imported, and that they cannot ordinarily be used for purposes unconnected with agriculture excepting Agriculture tractors.

Industrial Sewing machines.

No. 1—Gen (227)—47.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Ministry of Commerce.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CONTROLLER OF IMPORTS.

NEW DELHI

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Subject:—Procedure for applying for import licenses for the shipping period January-June 1948. The attention of the importers is drawn to the Govern-

December 1947, detailing the licensing arrangements for January-June 1948. It is not possible to reproduce the contents of the Gazette Extraordinary in a Public Notice. Only the salient points are mentioned below:—

1. Three lists have been published showing—

- (a) articles which will be licensed freely from dollar areas,
 (b) articles which will be licensed freely from non-dollar areas, and
 (c) articles which will not be licensed at all.

Goods not classified in these lists are subject to monetary restrictions.

2. Open General License No. IX is cancelled, but shipments will continue to be allowed up to the 31st March 1948 without license for orders placed under Open General License No. IX. All shipments made after that date must be covered by license.

3. For articles which normally take a long period of time for delivery, a list of which has been published in the above mentioned Gazette, licenses issued after the 1st January 1948 will be valid for a period of one year from the date of issue. For all other articles licenses will be valid for a period of six months from the date of issue.

4. A new form of application for licenses has been prescribed, a copy of which is published in the abovementioned Gazette. Applications received in any other form or with incomplete details are liable to be ignored.

5. Dates for receiving applications for licenses have been specified as follows:—

- (a) Applications from actual consumers of goods from 1st January 1948 to 20th January 1948.
 (b) Applications from parties who have imported similar goods in 1945-46 or earlier years from 20th January 1948 to 10th February 1948.
 (c) Applications from those who did not import such articles in 1945-46 or earlier years from 10th February 1948 to 28th February 1948.

Applications for import of freely licensed articles may however be made at any time.

G. R. KAMAT,

Chief Controller of Imports

New Delhi, the 12th December 1947.

PUBLIC WORKS SECRETARIAT

No. P. W. 5198-5200—13-19-47-22, dated

8th November 1947.

Whereas it appears to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, that the undermentioned lands situated in Bidagal Village Heggaddevankote Taluk, Mysore District, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, construction of Quarters for the Engineering department notice to that effect is hereby given to all whom it may concern in accordance with the provisions of Section 4 (1) of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, as amended by the Land Acquisition Amendment Act No. I of 1927, and the Government hereby authorise the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District and his subordinate and also... to exercise the powers conferred by Section (2) of the Act. Under Sub-Section (4) of Section 17 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, as amended by Act No. I of 1927, the Government direct that, in view of the urgency of the case, the provisions of Section 5-A of the Act shall not apply to the acquisition of the land noted below.

Mysore District, Heggaddevankote Taluk, Sargur Hobli, Bidagal Village. Survey No. 80 in the Khate and anubhava of V. Puttaveeranna and bounded on the North by Portion of Survey No. 80, South by Road, East by Survey No. 79 and West by Road the area required being 0-2 guntas assessed at Re. 0-7-0.

No. P. W. 5198-5200—13-19-47—22, dated

8th November 1947.

Under Section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, as amended by the Land Acquisition Amendment Act No. I of 1927, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore declare that the land measuring 24 guntas be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose to wit construction of Quarters for the staff of the Engineering Department under Sections 4 and 7 of the same Act, the Assistant Commissioner in charge of Mysore Sub-Division, is appointed to perform the function of a Deputy Commissioner under the Act and directed to take orders for the acquisition of the said land. Under sub-section (1) of Section 17 of the Act the Government further direct that the possession of the said land may be taken on the expiry of fifteen days from the date of publication of the notice mentioned in Section 9 (1) of the Act. A plan of the land is kept in the Office of the Sub-Division, Officer, Mysore and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Mysore District Heggaddevankote Taluk Sargur Hobli Bidagal Village. Survey No. 80 in the Khate and anubhava of V. Pettaveeranna and bounded on the North by Portion of Survey No. 180, South by Road East by Survey No. 9, and West by Road the area required being 0-24 guntas assessed at Re. 0-7-0.

1087

No. P. W. 5277-82—K.R.S. 1-47-87, dated
 14th November 1947.

Whereas it appears to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, that the undermentioned lands situated in S. I. Kallaballi Village Krishnarajanagar Taluk, Mysore District, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, construction of Quarters for the staff of the Engineering Department under Sections 4 and 7 of the same Act, the Assistant Commissioner in charge of Mysore Sub-Division, is appointed to perform the function of a Deputy Commissioner under the Act and directed to take orders for the acquisition of the said land. Under sub-section (1) of Section 17 of the Act the Government further direct that the possession of the said land may be taken on the expiry of fifteen days from the date of publication of the notice mentioned in Section 9 (1) of the Act. A plan of the land is kept in the Office of the Sub-Division, Officer, Mysore and may be inspected at any time during office hours.